



VOLUME I

SHATTERED STONES

By KAZUO KOIKE



LONE WOLF

ECUB

KAZUO KOIKE art

GOSEKI KOJIMA



DARK HORSE MANGA

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SHATTERED STONES

By KAZUO KOIKE

6 GOSEKI KOJIMA





V O L U M E

A NOTE TO READERS

Lone Wolf and Cub is famous for its carefully researched re-creation of Edo-Period Japan. To preserve the flavor of the work, we have chosen to retain many Edo-Period terms that have no direct equivalents in English, Japanese is written in a mix of Chinese ideograms and a syllabic writing system, resulting in numerous synonyms. In the glossary, you may encounter words with multiple meanings. These are words written with Chinese ideograms that are pronounced the same but carry different meanings. A Japanese reader seeing the different ideograms would know instantly which meaning it is, but these synonyms can cause confusion when Japanese is spelled out in our alphabet. O-yurushi o (please forgive us)!



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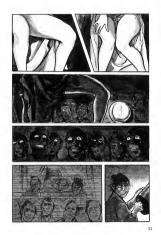


























SASSEN S. STARTIO























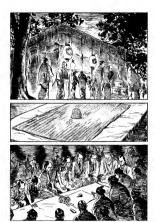




























































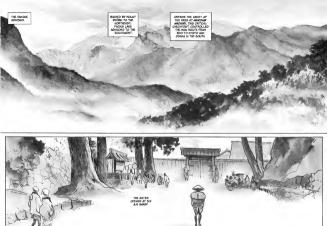


the sixtieth

Body Check



















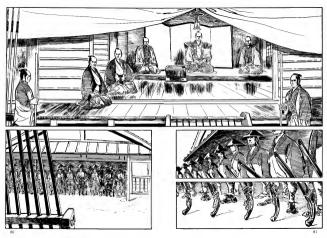


Regulations

- 1. All travelers must remove hats and scarves before entering. 2. Dassengers must open palanquin doors for inspection.
- Female passengers must also be visible for inspection.
- 3. To prevent delays, kuge attendants and daimyō retainer

will not be inspected. Honorer, in suspicious or special circumstances, the aforelisted regulations will be strictly enforced on all.

Sekisho Magistrate, Odawara han













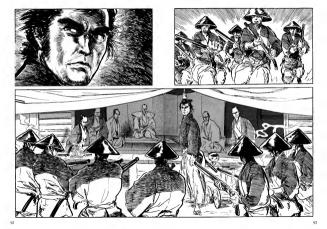


















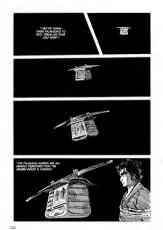










































































































the sixty-lisst

Shattered Stones

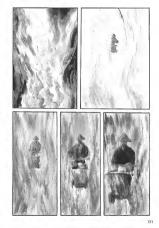






















































































































A Promise of Potatoes

























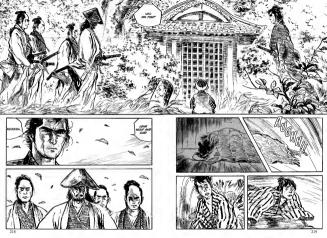






























the sixty-third



Wife Killer





































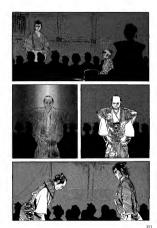
























































































GLOSSARY

bangashira

hushidő The way of the warner Also known as

cho 1. Approximately 300 meters. 2 Free numbers

daimyö

davū

shide

"Maryton." A term applied to musicions performers in Japan take stage names. and name intergens were also common

Edo The capital of medieval Japan and the

fukumi-yari A telescoping upon the segments

coffeepare pro-core acceptor ben files Traditional about some with a \$-7-5

radioble nottern

2 Odd numbers Someon in the service of a fun-

honorifice

purfises a and m, and a wide same of chan - for children, young women, and days and section and for higher motors or

highly respected figures

names from of address are object

same - used for superiors respected expertamers, and polymous

Little Labor. Castle wanten. The syntens has officed soften the dayout your residence in Yelo.

or keed, of the have

kurokote

kaminasa A continuous annual a toroft, those hote?

Artifectacy Members of the internal court

Gourclets bound with iron places

A village chieftain. In Edo Japan, a an arned official duries by the macle. (week (Edo our commissioner) and were forbulden to bear arms and had no family names, but these select

metsuke Inspector A post combining the duties of chief of police and chief intelligence officer

mon

origami Liferally, "folded paper" The art of marking

ovabun The boss of a valuest pane. Literally "Tather status." His underlines were known as kalves or chickers.

rönin A mesterless samuras, Literally, "one adoft on the senses." Morehow of the sensess caste who have lost their masters through from working as farmers or merchanes under the sanct Confucion coste system

A mild picer, worth 60 mount or 4 km

Often regulated as "school " The many variations of swordsmenship and other martial arts were passed down from of the organizator of the technique or set of techniques, and to any idida students that schools had they own did transmit centers and scores of students. An effective cannel man had to emply the different terformers of the summer schools to know

sankin kõtai The Tokustwa required that all drives?

spend every other year in Edo, with family members remarking behand when they two systems beautholds and rewelling to

Sanzu River The Incorporationism of the Base State take boots across the Blace Sanga-

Checkpoint regulating travel from Edo to other parts of the country All torrelers checknoons along the main highways The public to kill consulf with hemore to store for Entere or to follow one's mester area

seppuku by an unwant out to soft out the importance. beheadene after the our was made to shorten the agony

shinan shiraha-dori The Yaryin technique of "maked blade

death. Only the samural class was allowed

all known was our borisontally followed

shögi A January e board come, with roles another

torben

Approximately 3 confineters tegata

Official travel ross for namotime which trubo The profitional one at the start of a discr earne. The disc man shows the customers

KAZUO KOIKE

Though widely respected as a powerful writer of graphic fiction. Kazone Koke has spent a lifetime reaching beyond the bounds of the comises meetime. Aside from contest meetime, Aside from co-creating and writing the successful Lause 1909 and Can de Cyong Fromass managas. Kodie has hosted television programs founded a golf measured programs founded a golf measured mostes, written popular fiction, portry and screenfully, and memored some of Japan's best manga talent.

Lene Wolf and Cub was first serralized in Japan in 1970 (under the order Kores Arman) in Manya Arma magazine and continued in a hundry popular in not many years, being collected in the series were published, and rymand westferled. Korke collected maneroos mendel. Korke collected maneroos mendel or Jah work as mit the series were also the series of the series popular manga into a series of six films, the flash colleged commercial success and critical acclasin for his serveranties.

This wasn't Koike's only foray into film and video. In 1996, Crying Freemov, the manga Koike created with artist Ryorchi Ikegami, was produced in Hollywood and released to commercial success in Europe and is currently awaiting release in America.

And to give something back to the medium that gave him so much, Koške started the Gekeya Soojuku, a college course aimed at helping talented writers and artists—such as Romma 1/2 creator Rumnio Takahashi—berak into the comies field.

The driving focus of Koike's name is development, and his commitment to character is veil as clear. "Comics are carried by characters. If a character is well created, the comb becomes a his." Karuo Keñte's continued success in counts and literature has proven this bulloandry time.



GOSEKI KOJIMA

Goicki Kojima was born on November J. 1928, the very same day as the godfather of Japanese contics. Osamu Tezuka. While just out of junior high school, the self-taught Kojima began pointing advertising posters for inovice theaters to pay his bills.

In 1990, Repina moved to Tokyn, where the potential devastation had generate to popular many feet auditional manage forms for a sequent near to special manage forms for admirates, too poor to buy the new manage magazine, septime content and for Assert without, or "paper pills" to the second popular management of the second popular management of the popular management of the popular management of the popular management managem

In 1967, Kojuna broke into the magazine market with his series Dijinki: As the manga magazine market grew and diversified, he turned out a steady stream of popular series.

In 1970, in collaboration with Kazuo Koike, Kojima began the work that would scal his reputation, Reser Obvest (Lew Welfand Coh). Before long the story had become a gigamic last, eventually spinning off a selectistic series, six motion pirtures, and even theme song records. Koke and Kojma were soon dubbed the "polden dues" and produced success after success on their way to the pinnacle of the masses would.

When Marga Apair magazine was launched in 1994, Kojima was asked to serve as consultant, and he helped train the next generation of manua artists.

In his final years, Kejima turned to creating original graphic novels based on the movies of his faverite director, Akira Kurosawa; Kojima passed away on January 5, 2000 at the age of 71.



THE RONIN REPORT

Ry David S. Hofhine

The Dotanuki Sword of Lone Wolf and Cub

I have been working full time as a professional togishi (Japanese sword polisher) in the United States for nine years, and I have been a fan of Lone Wolf and Cub since the first English translations were published by First Comics back in the late 1980s. I would like to offer some general information regarding the Dotanuki sword depicted in the series.

Throughout the various English publications of law Welf and Cub. Dotamuk has been referred to as a type of sword, the name of a specific sword, and perhaps a sword smith. I would like to put to rest the confusion if possible. The type of sword used by 100 Ogami is called a skatura. This is a curved sword over 60 cm in length. It is worn through the bels, cutting edge up. This type of blade came into widespread use during the middle of the Marsmachi perford (1922-1527) and is the Japanese "samural" sword best known to this day. The katura has a shorter, straighter, and heavier blade than the

older style tachi sword of the Kamakura period. These changes were made to make the blade faster to draw by an unmounted samurai. The shorter, heavier blade was also more effective against the heavier armor of the day.

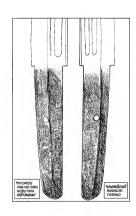
There have been many famous "named" blades throughout Japanese history, Kaguras-mant ("The Little Crow") and theke Masamme ("Masamme ("Masamme") kitchen Knife", for example. The Dotanuki blades of Itto Ogami does not appear to be one of these "named" blades, Rather, it seems to refer to the historical Dotanuki school of sword smiths. Kolke and Kojima, being excellent sutdents of Japanese bistory, must have been aware of this reasonably well-known and respected group of sword smiths.

The Dotanuki school of sword-making was based in Higo province on the island of Kyushu. It was most active during the late 1500s and early those. Dotanuki school word draws heavily on the Yamato tradition of sword-making. The school featured many smiths who signed the name Dotanuki to their swords along with other information about where and when the blade was made. A typical mid (tags signatures) would fruide island, province, school, and personal names, such as: Kyushu Higo Dotanuki Hyobu. The Dotanuki

school blades were very sturdy and designed to stand up to heavy use. Their early katana are described as rustic, inclegant, and massive, with their greatest asset being their cutting ability.

After the unification of Japan under the Tokugawa shogunate, a period of relative peace came into being. This is known as the Edo period (1600-1867). During this time, the arts flourished and ewords became more elaborate and decorative. There was a trend in some sword-making schools toward aesthetic appeal over functionality as their samurai clientele became more affluent. This was the case with many of the swords being produced in Hizen province, a neighbor of Higo province. The Hizen blades of the Edo period were very graceful and refined, but they were also known for their thin skin steel. In time, the skin steel would polish through. revealing the rough iron core and weakening the blade. To this day, Hizen blades are prized by collectors for their beauty and dreaded by polishers for their thin skin steel. The early Dotanuki school blades, in contrast, remained dedicated to material application above all

In the pages of Lone Wolf and Cub, Koike and Kojima do provide us with an interesting bit of evidence as to the origin of Itto's Dotanuki. In Volume 5, page 158, we find an oshiqata (paper drawing of a



blade or a portion of a blade) representing two swords. The blade on the left, presumably littly sword, is signed Klyomizu Kan-no-shin Kobutaka, Dotanuki. The first two kanji (olid-style Japanese calligraphy characters) used to spell out DO TAN URL, however, are different than the kanji used by the actual Dotanuki school of swords uniths. Furthermore, there is no record of a smith by the name of Nobutaka ever working with the Dotanuki school.

Nobatalak that ran for ten generations from 1573 to 1865, but they were based in Owari province halfway across Japan and never signed Dotanuki. Of this Nobatala line, on smith did indeed sign with the Nobatala line, on smith did indeed sign with the same kamij as shown in the right-hand column of this panel. This signature was used by the tenth and final admost 150 years after the exents of Lame Wolf and Caba almost 150 years after the exents of Lame Wolf and Caba almost 150 years after the exents of Lame Wolf and Caba. Wolf and Caba words of the Caba and th

There was a famous line of smiths named

Koike and Kojima obviously took some artistic license in their rendition of the tang inscription of Itto's Dotanuki sword. They must be forgiven for this, as these blades are incredibly rare nowadays. Even a reference to this group of smiths that includes

pictures of what a typical tang signature should look like is extremely hard to find.

It is my conclusion that the Dotanuki sword used by itto gogimi in the Low Welf and Cub series used by itto gogimi in the Low Welf and Cub series must have been based on the reputation of the historical Higo Dotanuki word-smitti group. When this torical Higo Dotanuki word-smitti group with authors are referring to the smittle that made it and exception of a stout, heavy blade, made for serious cutting, match perfectly. The concept of sword-makers remaining loyal to the tradition of making strong, functional blades during a period of extended peace of bushfule in what is illustrated as an increasingly lauvess and corrunt world.

Referring to Itto's Dotanuki is like referring to someone's Colt in a western novel. The gun's "name" is not "Colt," nor does it indicate one specific type



of gun such as a pistol, rifle, or shotgun. It would, however, be understood by the reader that the gun in question would be the type associated with cowboys and gunslingers, the type used in the "quick-draw" and "showdown." Sinilarly. Dotanuki is neither a specific blade's name nor a particular type of sword blade such as a takit of stanta. It is, rather, a reference to a sword made by a specific historical group of sword smiths who were dedicated to producing serious battle swords with a primary concern for cuttine ability.

These are conclusions I've reached based on my own research. I hope this information has been somewhat interesting or helpful. If you would like more information on Japanese swords or sword polishing, please feel free to visit my website at www.swordelish.com.

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Yoshikawa, Kentaro "The Characteristics of Nyasha Shinto". An aufile Seout Vol. 4, Breckennidge, TX: The Japanese Sword Society of the United States, 1992, 120 p.



Unseen samural under the thumb of a powerhungry woman; a beggar ronin seeking the downfall of his meedily ambitious wife: a woman driven to the depths of insanity by the murder of her child; the borribly burned husband seeking revenge; a good-for-nothing transient willing to use a child to make easy money: a lady magician threatened by swindling gangsters; all of these people have cornething in common — the need to requin their honor, and in feudal Japan, this quest almost always means death. As Ogami Itto. a wandering assassin on a road to vengeance. crosses paths with each of these tragic souls, they learn there is nothing left in this world except honor, vengeance, death, and blood

"In addition to the scope and death of the story itself. the artwork is commies and broathtaking Lone Wolf and Cub int't confined by sewer it defines its own." - Andrew A. Smith

Scripps Howard News Service

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CRAPHIC NOVEL / MANCA



